THE REBELS IN PETTO.

tercepted Correspondence of the Enemy.

ch and Rare Discoveries at Port Royal.

Letters, Love Letters, Epistles o fice Seekers and Would-be Captains The Signals of the Enemy-Engineerng Implements—The Efforts of the Confederates-The Battle of Manassas,

ADIER GENERAL DRAYTON TO ASSIS-ANT ADJUTANT GENERAL WALKER. HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL FORCES, HATABY DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT S. C. BEAUFORT, NOV. 4, 1861.

-I send you enclosed triplicate of requisition son right by mail, which I wish filled, for 25,000 car es and 50,000 caps, and returned as soon as possible.

d this by Aide-de Camp Rawlins Lowndes, who has

k A. M. Respectfully, yours, THOS. F. DRAYTON, Brigadier General Third District.

AN UNFINISHED EPISTLE.

DUNOVANI-The fleet have passed Charleston be

ollowing was directed on back, "Public service nanding. Directions of signals to be used by

GINEERING IMPLEMENTS AND BACON. CONFEDERATE STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 28, 1861. e F D Law, S. C. Engineers, Hilton Head

MOR-By the steamer Emma on last Saturday there sent to you eight (8) truck handspikes and two (2) ating bars for the two 10 inch columbiad carriages at or Head. Mr. Lacoste informs me that he did no so many, and I sm further informed that duplicates so many, as the transfer that deplete that deplete subsequently sent to you. As so many as you have are not needed there, you will please return the surtenthis place by the farma after retaining two comsets, viz., four (4) truck handspikes and two (2) ating bars fer each 10 inch columbiat carriage. It he farma I also sent you the intures of the flag and one box soap, lifty pounds coffee, and one hungonides sugar.

and one to a say, pounds sugar.

the Emma, to leave to-marrow morning, I send you undeed (600) pounds of bacon sides, to return to the termaster at Hilton Head, in accordance with retermaster at Hilton Head, in accordance with retirm your letter of 3d inst. Very respectfully,

J. H. TRAPIER, Major, &c.

AT MOBILE HAS DONE FOR THE REBEL

to get the opportunity to write you a few lines, but ne-how-or-other" (elegant phrase) I have never suc-

dertainly point that way. However, let haem come, we do not give them a warm reception, then I am Land.

while has sent her sons to the war by thousands. We ca voting population of about 4 000 men, and we have in Virginia, two regiments, 1,800 men, in Missouri, commany, cavalry, 116 men, in Flordia, three compan, 300 men, at Bayon le Battre, one cavalry company, nen: coast Guard, (our regiment, range from Pertido to Grande), 1,000 men; State Guard, (fire brigade), men—in all under arms, four thousand and two men, a leaves us without anybody to court the girls, or carno business of any nort—but better let the girls alone, business go to the old one now, for a little while, than cowardly attempt to keep up personal and private vest, to awamp our country's cause. We must bleed, sweat, and sider. "Tantar molic craft Romanum conguence," but for this trial the South, like gold from diner's fire, will come out pure and gorlous. It I am running on in this sayle, and have not told you ord about myself. Wilson (from Georgin) and I, as no as troubles broke out, made up our minus to start mediately home. I was then in Munich, and did not we that Stuart had direndly started home, so I wrote to a sking him if he was going, and offering our compancies of the was. The same day that I wrote to Stuart, companies wrote to me tee ling me that Stuart was going, that Brewerlon was going to accompany him. Learnths, I and Wilson harried up our arransements, but to liverpool too late. We, however, came over in a ke or two actorwards. I joined the service as soon as vived, and have been, since my going into the service, boat all the time on daty.

The messon in long letter, and tell me all about your main my good friend Stuart. Give him my leve, and him to write to me. Address F L. James, care of T. ames, box 516, Mobile. Your friend,

LOOKING OUT FOR THE YANKEES.

, for I don't know when I can get off. We are bound very tight here, for we are looking for the enemy every hour, with seventeen ships of war. We can see them every day. We are working at the fort, day and night, in turns. I am on every four hours, work two and rest four. We have a hard time here, but I can stand it if any of the rest can, for I am one of the blue her's chickens. I would like to see you all once more. I think I can get off about Christmas. If so I will come home and stay one week, and if I can't get leave to stay one week I wont come, for it is too far to come for any less time than that. I wan't you to write, and be certain to write one on the receipt of this. I wrote to you hast Sanday that William was sick in Columbia. I heard from him his week. He is botter, and talks of going hous. I wrote to you to send me some clothes. Send me two pair of socia. Send them by thousaw this not or some person else. Be certain to send them forthwith, for I need them. Tell brother William to get him some woolen shirts one pair of woolen shirts and a bed tick, for he will need them. Tell he boys to come as soon as they can—that is, W. C. Manning and Thomas Whisant. Also rell William McIllinse to come, too, before they send for him. Tell Jane Caniday to send me a pair of gloves to remember her. Send them when you send the rest. Tell her to write to me on the receipt of this. Nothing more, but remaining your seed, until death,

To J. B. Manning—Dear Brother—I have received no letter from you yet to inform me how you were getting sions. I wan't you to write to me and let me know about the times in general. I will give the Yankeet the bost fight that's in me. I want you to settle up my assets and get notes for all of them. I must come to a close, for I haven't much time to do anything, endy work hard. Tell them all to write to me. Nothing more, but remaining your brother, until death,

Tell all the black ones handy for me. Direct your letter to Hilton Head, Fort Walker, Beaufort district, S. C., Twelfth regment, in the care of Capt. John L. Miller, to me. Remaining the honorable.

CONTRACTS OF THE ENEMY.

The following letter is directed on the envelopment Chisholm, Esq., Beaufort, South Carolina."-

your Adjutant I should be giad to nave the post, of any other commissioned office in your gift. I wrote to Captain Howard on the subject a few days since, but fearing the letter may not have reached him, have taken the liberty of applying directly to you. I shall esteem it a favor if you will write to me at your earliest convenience. I remain, yours, respectfully,

THOS. MIDDLETON, Jr.

LIFE IN A FORT.

DEAR Six-It is now time for me to write to you. I have am tolerably well at this time. I am several miles from me-about 350 miles-but it is not so far that I can't get back. I am going home if I live. I am at Hilton Head Beaufort, S. C., and some are at Bay Point, opposite us and it map turn up so that we will be moved over there. Headfort, S. C., and some are at Bay Point, opposite us; and it map turn up so that we will be moved over there. This is bed enough, but that is worse. We worked all this day on the tort. Our efficers expect a fight soon, but I don't think it will be. We have some work on the fort to do. it is a tolerable good fort; it has twenty three gims mounted, and some of them big gims. It is the first Sunday that I have worked on a fert; but we thought it might need it. I left Pine knot Springs (last Monday was a week) in the morning, and got to Charleston that night about nine o'check, and on the boat about once o'check, and got off the next Wondersday evening about they o'check. We came about 190 miles on water, and some of us were on board three days; and we could get nothing to eat for one day and night, except what we cauld buy; and then if I had been home you might know I would cut a mess. An accident happened here this morning. One of our men out his left thumb off close to the hand. He was told to warn the company to fall in, and he picked up a hatchet and went to cut him some forks, and he came back with his thumb off. It is generally thought that he did it purposely; but he says he fell down and did it; but the Major says he did it purposely. I have got my knife. I will close. I want you to write to me soon. I have written to the girls all around the country, and I have written my last letter until I get an answer. I see water every day. I will close this time. It is night. I was on guard duty last night, and I want to sleep some to-night.

W. A. SPARKS. To JAMES PARISH.

THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

Manassas Junction, July 23, 1861. AT MOBILE HAS DONE FOR THE REBELL
LION.

Annew Secree Reserved ALMONA FORESTERS, Consequent to the control of the particle of the secretary of the particle of My PEAR UNCLE. This is the third effort I have made to write to you since the battle of Manassas; every one ha

of culture the correspondence of E. B. Turnipseed is enclosed. He has visited the classic lands, he has crossed the rotting occan, he is fighting for Southern "independence," and after reading all he says, I think we all will admit he is not a man, but a—Turnipseed. Now, after this correspondence it might be supposed that Turnipseed was a man of heart—of feeling. Not a bit of it. After a sight shelling on the other shore, the "chiralry" on St. Philip's Island determined to travel, and Turnipseed being a great traveller—as his correspondence shows—took the lead, teaving beind his patients; which the young lady should know. Oh! young ladies, never set your affections on a Turnipseed—rather on a turnipseet, your affections on a Turnipseed—rather on a turnip. Your well wisher,

Of Hilton Head, S. C. Charleston, S. C., Oct. 2, 1856.

set your affections on a Turnipseed—rather on a turnip.

Your well wisher,

Of Hilton Head, S. C.

Of Hilton Head, S. C.

Miss Clara—The circumstances under which I have persuaded myself to address you those few lines are so peculiar that really I must indulge a hope of a promise from you to cerrespond with ms, before I can expirin. The Aurora of 1853 first awakened me'to the truth of your power and influence over me, and still these same feelings are warm in my heart. In the midst of the ducties of my profession, and whether upon the rolling billows of the broad Atlantic, or on the beautiful Rhine or leanths, with world renowmed landscapes rendered enchanting by the glittering sunshine, or engendering deep thought by the borrowed light of a summer's moon—whether amid the she bustle of European capitals; in old Rome, attembting and plodding my way over steps of broken thrones and temples—whether in the old Forum, in the Colseum, in the palace of the Casars or among the tombs of Scipics—whether in the Vatican or in the Capitol, beholding the Apollo Belvedere, the Belvedere Antimus, the Ariadne, the dying Gladiator or the last and great effort of the immortal Raphael, and a host of relice of better days—whether upon the battle field or in a besieged city, where there were royal banners, shrill trumps, appirit stirring drums, ear piercing flies, plumed troops; in short, all the pomp, in the and circumstance of war, and its glories that make ambition virtue—whether with generals, barons, comiss, princes and princesses as associates and friends, or in the august presence of monarchs, I have ever thought of and remembered you, and my affections have ever remained the same. I have not been ginerant of the interest you have taken in my weifare during my long absence and perilous sejourn in Europe. It would be mossible for me to express my feelings in so short an epistic, or to explain many things that are daily occupying my mind. Therefore, my dear Miss, can i indulge a hope of your correspondence? Will you condemn me

My Dear Miss Clara—This is the third letter! have addressed you, and although nearly two months have elapsed since I had the honor of writing you the first, yet even at this date! have received no answer—nothing to indicate that ny affections are reciprocated; no embient of love. This true, I may have reasons to bolieve that you entertain favorably my propositious, i.e., if the letters above altided to came safely to hand; but then I have no positive evidence of that, for they may not have reached you. Oh, if you could but appreciate my feelings you would not cause one whose very existence is so nearly interworen with you and your weliare so much pain. Can you doubt my sincerity? Can you doubt my devotion, or question my affections for you, when I assure you that I have paid homages at your shrinn for five long years? Can you doubt my constancy, when I declare by all that is sacred and truthful that during my long absence and perions journeyings in Europe, you occupied my thoughts by day and my dreams by night? No, I am sure you cannot question my sincerity, my devotion or my constancy. Then why not express your feelings freely! Lord leyron mays that of all things lowers are the beat takens of beve, or even your card would be evidence sufficiently convincing to see that all reports were not true. Let me now pledge you my honor that there is no obstinacy or spirit of retailation on my part, and permit me to agree with Shakspere when he remarks,

What stronger breastplate than a heart untainted? You may be desirons of knowing what is meant by "reports," as mentioned above. My answer you will easily anticipate. It is that I have heard, and it has been soveral times rejected, that you are actually engaged to be married. These reports i could not and would not give any credence to, if they did not reach me through the medium of persons of veracity in your vinage. I am quite convinced that the circumstances by which you are surrounded are very peculiar, and this will make me ever devoted to you; if even we are never

had been laying up for a day or two with sore throat, and I did not know but that it might prove to be that bad kind. She is well again and about house. I have

MOUNTED GUARD OF THE ENEMY.

LIST OF GUARD MOUNTED AT HILTON HEAD POST, ON SECOND RELIEVED, ON 3D NOVEMBER, 1861.

J. P. Carnes, S. Martin, McPerry, J. Chapman, S. M. Currie, A. Paramour, C. Roadman, J. F. Wherry, W. K. George, R. G. Whitesides, J. F. Wharby, J. C. Spears, T. W. Harby, J. C. Spears, T. D. Harley, J. E. McKnight, J. C. T. Heaton, C. Sluter, J. G. Frovaux, Rheit Nottles, J. H. Blackwell, J. G. Frovaux, Rheit Nottles, J. H. Blackwell, A. T. Micham, W. Perry, W. L. Crane, J. C. Cobb.

CHARITY LIST OF COMPANY H, AUGUST 24, 186

GEN. WILLIAMS' DIVISION.

OUR FORT HATTERAS CORRESPONDENCE. OUR FORT HATTERIAS CORRESPONDENCE.

Appearance of the Place—The Demand for Newspapers,
and Especially the Herald—Gen. Williams and His
Staff—Fort Clark—The Forty-eighth Regiment Pennayl. vania Volunteers and Col. Hawkins' Zonaves, &c. I arrived here by the Spaulding, one of the fastest and

ment, and officered by gentlemen whose agreeable man down" of sixteen hours by moonlight.

wreck dubbed the wharf, the soldiers flocked down and gazed at us open-mouthed, like the Indians on the ships of discovering Columbus. Then came the scramble for newspapers, each of the fortunates being instantly sur-rounded by a dozen importunates for news. Others stand on the little dry hillocks of sand and lazily sing out to us for the latest intelligence. The inquiries for the various papers are very peculiar. Though the men hall from several different States, the New York dailies are the only papers ever thought of, and the Herald is of course the favorite. "Got a Herald?" you hear every minute. "No, but here's a Tribune." "Don't want that," they answer; "too much of the damned nigger in it for me. I'd just as lief have 'em all freed, but I don't want to read nothin'

THE WAR POLICY OF THE SOUTH

The Battle of Bull Run and Gen. Beauregard's Report.

Sharp Controversy Between the Rebel Journals.

Which is Responsible for the Non-Capture of Washington, Davis or Beauregard?

The Rebel Policy Regarding Invasion by the Northern Naval Expeditions,

&c., . &c.,

who is really responsible for their respect in our columns today. It states that:—

General Be surged opens with a statement of his position
amecodent to the battle, and of the plan proposed by him to
the government of a junction of the armies of the Shemmdon's and Fotomor, with a view to the relief of Maryland and
the told by the President General B. States that the
tests by the President General B. States that he tries,
each by the President General B. States that he tries,
each by the President General B. States that he tries,
each by the President General B. States that he tries,
each of the War Department on the 18th of 20th, of the contemplates at ack on General McDowell, urgently asking for
a junction of General Johnston's torces with his own, and
continued to make urgent requests for the same until the 17th
of July, when the President bousenied to order General Johnston to his assistance.

pieced by the President Comment II. chanced that he reproduced the present of the present of the present of the best benefit of the present of the best been by with make large a principle of the present of the best been by with make large and of thus, when the President Located this synopsis, which we believe to be a faithful one, we mid it stated that, anterior to the battle, General Beauragard submitted a pian to the government for a junction of the armies of the Shenandan and the Potomac, and an alvance upon Washington, and that this plan was rejected by the President. The connection between such a point and the incidents of the second engagement at Bill run is not very apparent, and the introduction of what cannot be regarded otherwise than as making up an issue with the President is, we believe, without precident. For the failure to advance, prior to the hattle of Manassas, no one biames either General Beauregard or his efficial superiors. We had not then measured our strength with the enemy, we had won no victory, and hardly knew what we could do. But after the enemy had been completely routed; when his army was demoralized; when he had not had time to complete his works around Washington, why was if that due advantage was not then token of this state of things? This is a question upon which poblic opinion is nearly unanimous in its answer, but whist the failure to advance is regretted by all as a deplorable over sight, we are ceruin that there is a discovinient to believe that those who have the centrol of the marter have acted with the best motives, and perhass have had santicient reasons for an inaction which, with the lights before us, appears totally inexplicable.

[From the Charleston Courier, Oct. 31.]

The Pregident of the Cantederate States cannot defend himself from newspapers and their correspondents, nor can be presmally resent rude, and, to other men, insulting language.

Officers under him, high in command, are often mission.

ing language.
Officers under him, high in command, are often misrepresented, yet cannot defend themselves before the ablic. Beauregard's official report of the battle of Manussus is not before the public. One professes to have and to pub-lish what he calls a synopsis, and under these circum stances obloquy is attempted to be heaped upon the Pre-

timets obsculy is meaning it to be correct, states that the President and General Beauregard differed about a plan proposel by the latter. It does not appear even now what was in the report, but it relates to a blan proposel before the great success of our arms. There is no intimation of a difference between these high functionaries after our success.

We rejoice, and even boast of ourselves, and yet undertake to condemn without knowledge the plans which we must suppose produced it, and to determine without experience what would have been the result of a different course.

I am neither soldier nor politician, and if I was both I have not all the facts upon which to base a judgment, much less the reasons which would probably indicence the mind in formation of its judgment.

have not all the facts upon which to base a judgment, much less the reasons which would probably influence the mind in formation of its judgment.

[From the Richmond correspondence of the Columbia South Carolinian.]

My note has been destained, and in the mean time I have seen as a wide in the Archy, of the 28th of September, header, "Justice to our Generals on the Potomac." General Boungard called my discion to V, and authorized to to demy acquirecally the search on the Analysis of Proceeds Davis for laws to advance on the enemy and that it had been refused." I have the means of Frowing, and have good reason to believe, that Generals Johnston, Bourgard and Smith, are in full accord with the President (who is now here) at to the policy of the existing operations of the amy.

[From the Atlanta Intelligencer.]
Shortly after the bothe at Manassas Flains a disposition was manifested by wise men of the press all over the South to censure General Beauregard for his non-parall of the commy con to Washington!" We, then, and have ever since, used our pen in his defence. Now that the Collection of that great lattle is before the public, we see an important reason all luced, other than we supposed did sais, for not porsing the enemy forther than was ordered. It appears now that the forces of Beauregard of the agent when the dight. With this wast disparity of forces, would it have been wise or good generalship to have pursued the enemy "on to Washington!" [From the Atlanta Confederacy, 9th.]

Gen. Resurreard is a genume sairot. How different from those who resign because everything does not please them. His heart is as big as his country's wants, and he to his own glory or preferment. All honer forever to his nown, and to any man possessed of such a noble and unselfish nature. What next will the two or three journals do that have been trying to got up a difference between him and President Davis, and to force him to resign? Wooder if they will feel encouraged?

THE REEEL POLICY REGARDING INVASION

Gen. Beauregard is a genume sairiot. How different from those who resign because everything does not please thom. His heart is as big as his country's wants, and he nobly looks to meeting the demands of patriotism, and he nobly looks to meeting the demands of patriotism, and he nobly looks to meeting the demands of patriotism, and he nobly looks to meeting the demands of patriotism, and he nobly looks to meeting the demands of patriotism, and the his own glory or prefer ment. All honor for ever to his name, and to any man possessed of such a noble and unselfish nature. What next will the two not not resign? What have been trying to get up a difference between him and President Davis, and to force him to resign? Wooder if they will feel encouraged?

THE REBEL POLICY REGARDING INVASION BY THE NORTHERN NAVAL EXPEDITIONS.

(From the New Orleans True Delta.)

As fully as it was in our power to give it, we laid before our readers in our morning issue the details and the recruiting returns.

RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY.

It is worthy of remark that while recruiting for the army has been so long dormant, naval recruiting has fleet of purchased and newly built vessels which has number of men-seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen States, has not averaged less than one thousand per week. For some time Boston stone averaged three hundred men weekly and New York occasionally exceeded this num Last week not more than one handred and forty men were shipped here, one of the offices being closed in consequence of the sickness of the Lieutenant in charge. Many men have been rejected lately in this city, who, it is stated, were competent ordinary seamen. This is rather strange, as the demand for such men will continue active for some time to come. Representations have been mane to the proper naval authorities that there is some irregularity in the method of shipping men here, which calls for speedy correction. It is alleged that the man presented by some parties are more easily shipped than those presented by others, if this be really the case the authorities should lose no time in investigating the matter, because good men are wanted now as much as ever they were, no matter who may take them to the rendezvous. There is no premium paid for acceptable seamen, but those who present them for shipment seamen, but those who present them for shipment generally provide their outift, or have some claim on the man for board.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

ness done at any of the regular recruiting offices in this city, the enlistments not averaging more than six or days to pass without an adult applicant making his ap-parance; boys were plentiful enough. At last, however, there are rights of improvement, and it seems probable that agent number of recruits will be enlisted during the winter months. The regular offices in New York are:-For general service, No. 115 Cedar atreet, Captain Backhead, Fifth infantry; No. 98 Chatham street, Lieutenant Sprole, Fourth infantry, and No. 139 Hadson street, with the Eighth infantry, headquarters at Fort Hamilton, an office has been opened at the corner of Sixteenth street